ever grows to be" according to Shufeldt. Now this statement needs further verification, as I have seen and examined an occasional example 6 inches long, and it is quite possible one may even exceed 7 inches. In my experience the average size is from 3 to 4 inches. Further Shufeldt says of the figure, "it gives 38 scales instead of 35, and 12 dorsal rays instead of 13; it has too many anal rays." This is entirely misleading, and the artist who made the figure was probably accurate. In truth the figure shows 3 simple and 10 branched dorsal rays and 2 simple and 6 branched anal rays. One also gathers a false impression that the scales would be 35, but I find variants with 40, and do not doubt they may even exceed this.

These notes were made with the idea of placing before ichthyologists an obscure account of a supposed new form of one of our well-known fishes, as it appears upon comparison with some of the facts as brought out with adequate material.

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SYSTEMATIC NOTE ON LOWER CALIFORNIA LIZARDS.

A collection of reptiles, made in Lower California in 1911 by an expedition under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the United States Bureau of Fisheries (Charles H. Townsend, leader, on the U. S. S. Albatross), reveals some interesting records for this peninsula. Among these *Crotaphytus copeii* Yarrow, 1882 (*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* Vol. 5, p. 441), has not been considered valid, Cope, Van Denburgh and Ruthven all relegating it to the synonymy of *Crotaphytus wislizenii* Baird and Gerard. Stejneger has not expressed an opinion regarding its status, the only mention being a noncommittal sentence in his differentiation of the new short-headed species of the Pacific Region, *Crotaphytus silus* (*N. A. Fauna,* No. 3, p.

105): "Nor is it [*C. silus*] the same as *C. copeii* Yarrow, from which the new form [*C. silus*] differs in the same manner as it does from *C. wislizenii*,"—that is, in being short-headed, while both *C. copeii* and *C. wislizenii* are long-headed. *Crotaphytus* specimens in the American Museum collections from Tiburon Island in the Gulf of California, and Cerros Island on the Pacific side, are distinctly *C. copeii*, agreeing with Yarrow's type from La Paz (a single specimen, No. 12663 in the U. S. Nat. Mus.) in being a longer and relatively larger-headed form than any other species of the *Crotaphytus wislizenii* group known.

A second good species which has been supposed not valid is *Callisaurus crinitus* Cope, 1888 (Amer. Nat., Vol. 30, p. 1049). Cope described this from a single specimen, U. S. Nat. Mus. 14895, type locality Ballenas Bay in central Lower California on the Pacific side. The American Museum collections contain one full-grown specimen from Abreojos Point, the northern point of Ballenas Bay, and seven full-grown specimens from San Bartolome Bay on the Pacific side, one hundred miles north of the type locality. *Callisaurus crinitus* is large in size like *C. ventralis*, and is peculiar in possessing prominent digital fringes, structurally like those in *Uma notata* Baird. These fringes give an additional indication of close relationship between the two genera. It was Cope's opinion when he first described *C. crinitus* that its discovery made a union of *Uma* and *Callisaurus* necessary. It is true that these fringes on the toes were perhaps the strongest single character differentiating *Uma* and *Callisaurus*, but the sum total of differences still remains too great to admit of the union.

Among interesting records in the American Museum material from the Cape Region is *Callisaurus draconoides* Blainville, which has had a history of many years' confusion with *C. ventralis* and of

masquerading under a trinomial, but which is so distinctly different from *C. ventralis* that there could have been no intergradation for many ages past. *Uta thalassina* Cope, another record from the Cape Region, is interesting because of possible differences of opinion regarding its generic rank (*Petrosaurus,* new genus suggested by Boulenger, 1885). The discovery in 1914 of *Uta mearnsi* Stejneger, from the summit of the Coast Range of the Mexican border, really settled the question, as stated by Stejneger at that time (*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.,* 1894, p. 369). When we compare this species with the large Cape Region form on the one hand, and with the small typical *Uta* on the other, we find it a close link in size, in scutellation (except for the tail), and even in color pattern. Therefore, *Uta thalassina* must be retained among the *Utas* despite the fact that the scutellation of its tail is unlike that of any other *Uta* known, and more like that of a *Crotaphytus.*

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ANOTHER LONG ISLAND RECORD FOR *AMBYSTOMA JEFFERSONIANUM* (GREEN).

Three specimens of this salamander were found on August 26, 1917, under old boards along the margin of a small, round pond about ¼ mile north of the Hither Plain Life Saving Station at Montauk. All are young, two measuring 2¾″ and one 3½″ in length. Undoubtedly they have developed from larvae of the same season. The largest specimen is heavily marked with bright blue spots of varying size on tail, legs and along the sides of body and head. On the back and underside the spots are more faint and sparse. The ground color is blackish brown. The tail is oval, flattened toward the point. On the smaller specimens the spots are faint and the tail is flatter throughout its length.